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the buckle. He then used the strap in a novel way. He was accustomed to catch his food (bread, potatoes, fruit, etc.) with his hands, when thrown to him. Sometimes the pieces fell short three or four feet. One day he seized his strap and began to throw it at the food, retaining his hold of one end. He took pretty correct aim, and finally drew the pieces to within reach of his hand. This performance he constantly repeats, hooking and pulling the articles to him in turns and loops of the strap. Sometimes he loses his hold of the strap. If the poker is handed to him he uses that with some skill in the recovery of the strap. When this is drawn in, he secures his food as before.

Here is an act of intelligence which must have been *originated* by some monkey, since no lower or ancestral type of animal possesses the *hands* necessary for its accomplishment. Whether originated by Jack, or by some ancestor of the forest who used vines for the same purpose, cannot be readily ascertained.—EDW. D. COPE.

G E O L O G Y .

A GLACIAL PHENOMENON. — On Sunday afternoon the writer of this visited the shore of Lake Winnebago,* at the foot of Washington street, and found the ice in the lake apparently solid, with the exception of a narrow strip about twenty feet wide, extending along the shore as far as could be seen. In this belt the ice had thawed out, leaving an open space of water. During Sunday night, as will be remembered, a severe snow-storm came up, accompanied by a fierce east wind, blowing almost a hurricane. On Monday morning the ice in immense cubes was piled to the height of from twenty to twenty-five feet along the shore forming a huge breastwork two or three rods in width. So powerful was the force with which the ice moved that large boulders two or three feet in diameter were lifted high in the air. Trees growing on the beach were broken square off, and in one or two cases torn out bodily by the roots and carried several rods. About half way between Washington and Merritt streets, a large basswood tree about two feet in diameter formerly grew on the beach but a few feet from the water. Now its trunk and roots lie at a distance of thirty or forty feet, carried there by the irresistible

*Lake Winnebago is in Wisconsin. It is twenty-eight miles long and ten wide, covering an area of two hundred and twelve square miles. Similar phenomena occur on other small lakes throughout the north-west.

force of the glacial upheaval. At the residence of R. J. Harney on the bank of the lake, the ice broke down and destroyed a large number of valuable fruit trees and serious fears were at one time entertained that the house would be carried away.

Hundreds of spectators have visited the shore to look at the immense pile of ice which is now melting in the sun's rays.—I. A. LAPHAM, *Milwaukee*.—*From the Oshkosh Northwestern*.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

FOSSIL MAN IN FRANCE.—We have a great find here—Mr. Revière of Paris has been carrying on excavations in a bone cave here for all the past winter, digging it completely out. He has at last obtained a nearly complete skeleton, skull perfect, of a large sized fully grown man, at a depth of about ten feet in the accumulated debris of the cave, and the bottom is not yet reached. Its position tells of probable burial, but at that depth it means something. The skull is well formed, judging from photographs before me.—S. H. SCUDDER, *Mentone, France*.

MICROSCOPY.

DEEP-SEA LIFE.—One of the latest contributions to our knowledge of this comparatively new branch of science, comes in the form of a Report on the Cruise of the School-ship "Mercury," in the Tropical Atlantic Ocean. The commissioners of public charities and corrections of New York, desiring that the practice voyages of the above named ship, which is used as a reformatory and nautical school for a part of the vagrant boys under their care, should be made also useful to science, furnished instructions and apparatus for taking a series of observations, including deep-sea soundings, between the coasts of Africa and of South America, during the early months of 1871. The microscopical interest of the voyage belongs to the fifty samples of sea water, partly from the surface, and partly from a variety of depths, brought up by means of a water collecting cylinder attached to a sounding line, and to the specimens obtained on fourteen occasions from the bottom, by means of Lieutenant J. M. Brooke's detaching apparatus. Professor Henry Draper's excellent and suggestive report, though devoted mainly to depths, currents, temperatures, etc., presents the following in regard to organisms: "It needed no special